

J. O. RYAN, Editor.  
W. L. McDONALD, Business Manager.

MR. GLADSTONE reserves his strength very closely nowadays. He answers a request for a contribution to a book defining the liberal programme by saying: "My friends forget my years. I hold on to politics in the hope of possibly helping to settle the Irish question. But general operations of the party and particular subjects I am obliged and intend to leave to the hands of others."

A LEADING exchange says: "Mr. Graves, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, has made his report of the operations of his bureau during the last fiscal year. There were finished and delivered during the year 26,655,496 sheets of securities, including 4,977,248 of United States notes, certificates, bonds and national bank notes, amounting in value to \$683,506,290. The expenses of the bureau during the year were \$763,208, or \$201,987 less than for the preceding fiscal year, and less than in any year since 1878. The amount expended for salaries was \$6,435 less than the appropriation, and the amount charged to the appropriation for labor and expenses was \$176,352 less than the amount appropriated, making an aggregate saving of \$182,785, which will be returned to the treasury unused. A large share of the saving is due to the decrease in work produced, but at least \$125,000 may fairly be set down to the credit of economies which have been made in the management of the bureau. Estimates for expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year 1887 are \$901,030, or 106,640 in excess of those for the current fiscal year. The increase is due to the increased quantity of engraving and printing which the various departments and bureaus of the Government estimate that they will require."

A LEADING member of Parliament says: "Signs of a complete breakdown by the government of Ireland have been multiplying lately. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is weakening, and the Castle authorities are failing in the task of supporting the unreasonable landlords against the united renters of Ireland. The surrender of Capt. Plunkett is one of the most significant events reported. In several cases besides that of Bennett he has refused to detail troops to evict tenants where the rents are appealed against as unfair. The transformation of the more brutal agents of the Forster and Spencer regimes into an attitude of protection for the tenants threatened with wrongful evictions is regarded by Nationalists as a conclusive proof that the Government have found that English public opinion against evictions is too strong to be resisted. The Tories are in power, but Gladstone and Parnell are dictating their action. Among other notable straws are the decisions of Lord Russell to refuse to evict until the power of the tenant to pay is fully proved. The Times cries out that this is the supercession of the law of the land. The Tories insist that Ireland is quiet because her leaders are discouraged. Monday's events prove, on the contrary, the justice of the Parnellite claim, that Ireland is governable now only by the law of the National League."

The New York Star, in speaking of the English Irish situation, says: "Reforms, like revolutions, do not go backward. The great gathering of English Liberals at Leeds, so far from seeking any compromise with the seceders from the ranks of the party on the home rule question, adopted resolutions making home rule for Ireland the leading feature of the Liberal platform. They declared their allegiance to Gladstone, and frowned upon the attempts of the Chamberlains to divide the party on Irish questions. The short-sighted dissidents, who probably see in this evidence that their coalition with the Tories has a longer lease of life, but unless we are utterly mistaken in estimating the power of the new democracy that has been brought to the front by the extension of the franchise, the reactionaries will be but brief, and the opponents of home rule will purchase a brief continuance of power by a permanent retirement from public life."

The demand of Ireland for local self-government is just, and it must be granted if any real unity is ever to exist in the British empire. It is in accord with the true interests of the great mass of the English people, and the men who oppose it will forfeit the sympathy and support of those who will be the governing power in England as soon as the latter come to appreciate their strength and organize for its full assertion.

There can be no question as to its sympathy of the great majority of Americans with the Irish aspirations for liberty, and the Star is proud that one of the most conspicuous of the Irish patriots is able, through its columns, to convey to American readers the earliest intelligence of all that promises well for the cause.

## Review of the Elections.

Elections were held on last Tuesday in thirty-five States. Interest mostly centered in the election of members of Congress, as it was known that the Republicans would make a determined effort to gain a majority in the House, or at least to reduce the Democratic majority to a narrow margin. The result seems to show a tendency to distribute the strength of the party all over the country, as most of the gains on the Democratic side have come from the Northern and Western States which heretofore have been Republican strongholds, while they have lost some in the Southern States. The Democrats who have been defeated have not been conspicuous friends of the Administration, so it may be taken as evidence that the Administration is gaining strength.

The Democrats show gains in Minnesota, Colorado, Nebraska, California, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, besides several in the Southern States, while the Republicans show gains in Virginia, Ohio, New York, Illinois

and Indiana. The total gain of the Democrats is fourteen members, and of the Republicans twenty-four members, which reduces the Democratic majority to twenty-six. Morrison, the free trade champion, was defeated, and will not be a member of the next Congress, while Carlisle barely escaped defeat. The defeat of a number of Democratic candidates can be attributed to the over-confidence of the party in the election, and should be a lasting lesson to the party to be always on the alert. While the majority is all that is sufficient for practical purposes, the party made a narrow escape and it should be remembered in the future. Our people are to be congratulated upon retiring Snails and sending a solid Democratic delegation to represent them in the National Legislature.

## The Work of the Postal Service.

From the annual report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General Knott, it appears that on the 30th of June, 1885, there were in operation throughout the United States 22,799 routes of all classes on which mail service was performed at annual rate of expenditure at the close of the 1st fiscal year of \$29,095,658. The aggregate length of all these routes was 387,536 miles, on which there was an aggregate annual travel of 258,788,065 miles.

Tables show that from April 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, the total savings in annual rate of cost in this department of the postal service, effected by orders and new contracts for transportation and mail equipments, to be \$1,940,786. In the star service there was an increase of 874 routes, and of 1,693 miles in length, and a decrease of \$68,623 in annual rate of expenditure. In the messenger mail service there was an increase of 20 routes, and a decrease of \$44,357 in annual rate of expenditure. In the steamboat service there was an increase of one route, and a decrease of 1,185 miles, and of \$216,683 in annual rate of cost, the steamboat service thus dispensed with being supplanted by railway and star service.

In the railroad service there was an increase of 81 routes, of 2,901 miles in length, and of \$761,690 in annual rate of cost. In the railway postal car service there was a decrease of \$63,167, or 24 per cent. in the annual rate of cost. The annual rate of expenditure in the railway transportation on the 30th of June, 1886, was \$15,520,191, as against \$14,858,495 on the 30th of June, 1885. The increase in the annual rate of cost was \$761,690, or 5.16 per cent., as \$1,484,889, or 11.18 per cent., or about one-half of the increase of last year, and much less than any of the years preceding.

The appropriation for the current year for railroad transportation was \$15,585,432. The estimates for the next year are \$15,867,962, being an increase of only \$282,530 over the appropriation for the current year. The number of railway postoffice lines is 263. The appropriation for this service for the current year is \$1,808,000; the estimates for the next year are \$1,934,560. In the whole star service there was an increase of 7.11 per cent. in the quantity of service, and a decrease in the rate of cost of 9.68 per cent. as compared with the preceding five years. In the star service the appropriation for the last fiscal year was \$6,900,000, and the sum actually expended \$5,443,376.89, leaving on unexpended balance of \$1,456,623.11.

Under the last general letting, that of the western section, embracing the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Nevada and Oregon, and the Territories, for star service in that section, which went into operation on the 1st of July, 1886, there was a saving of the annual rate of expenditures of \$288,575.10, being 12 per cent. on the rate of service in that section during the previous preceding contract term, and represents a saving of \$952,700.40 for the whole contract term of four years.

Reference is made to the establishment during the year of the steamboat route from Tampa to Key West to Havana. Gratifying results are anticipated therefrom.

Under the present law regulating compensation for railway postoffice cars no pay is allowed for service in apartment cars under 40 feet in length. An examination made last year led to the disclosure of the fact that a great many railroads in various sections of the country were paid for this apartment car service. The aggregate amount paid since 1873 was \$979,97, or at an annual expenditure of \$80,161.73. This payment was deemed unwarranted by law, and was discontinued by orders of the department. A number of railroads which had received grants of land from Congress, which, under their charters, were required to carry the mails at such price as Congress should prescribe, and from whose pay there have been reductions made by act of Congress of 20 per cent., had not been treated heretofore as land-grant roads. An examination led to the discovery of the fact that the amount of the overpayments to them by reason of this omission reached the sum of \$9,647.91. This sum has been deducted from the pay of these companies, and there is a consequent reduction of \$12,176.07 in the rate of annual expenditures for railroad transportation. The total annual amounts deducted from all the land-grant roads under this provision in their charters, and under the Act of July 12, 1876, is \$386,080.54. A statement is given showing the percentage of increase and decrease in the estimates for cost of inland mail service from 1881, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, and it shows while the increase last year was 6.50 per cent., for the year preceding 14.74 per cent., that for the next year will only be 5.58, while there was an increase in the number of routes in mileage and in annual travel, and an increase in weight of mail carried.

The report closes with a recommendation for a change in the method of compensating railway mail service. Under the present law railroads are

paid according to the average daily weight of mail carried both ways. On account of the many incongruities under this method of pay, and the unsatisfactory method of adjusting the compensation, a change is recommended.

The change proposed is a substitution of a space basis instead of a weight basis of pay, that is for the amount of space which is necessary for the transportation and distribution of the mail. It is believed that the substitution of this method of pay for the existing method will, without seriously affecting the present service, make a saving of about \$800,000 per year in the annual expenditure for transportation and railway mail service.

## The Analysis of Fertilizers.

Col. A. P. Butler, Commissioner of the State Agricultural Department, writes in the News and Courier a reply to the recent article of Capt. B. R. Tillman, touching the latter's charge that the Faculty of the South Carolina College had offered to make analyses of fertilizers at five dollars per band. Col. Butler says:

In the first place, I would call special attention to the fact that I have nowhere nor at any time asserted that the negotiations have been on foot between members of the College faculty and myself. On the contrary, I expressed with the hope that by the co-operation of the two institutions the work of advancing the agricultural interests of our people might be facilitated. I had no personal analyses or examinations taken in this direction, though never officially as a representative of the board of agriculture. It was in consequence of and in response to one of my attempts in this direction, or so I understood it at the time, that what I understood to be an informal conference was held, in the proceedings of which, as given in a card signed by Prof. McBryde, Woodward and Burney, Capt. Tillman claims to find the substantiation of his statement.

Next follows the statement of Professors McBryde, Woodward and Burney, as given to Capt. Tillman and as published in a recent issue of THE NEWS AND HERALD. Col. Butler thinks that Capt. Tillman's construction of the Professors' statement is incorrect and unwarranted, and in support of this view, publishes the following paper:

Commissioner Butler, having called our attention to the following passage in a letter of Mr. B. R. Tillman in the News and Courier of October 29: "The following is a number of analyses of fertilizers written last December by what I would call to analyze fertilizers, and as the College offered to make 500 analyses for \$2,500, it will be seen whether there has been any extravagance," asks us whether the language of our report of the conference alluded to will bear the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Tillman. We unhesitatingly reply that it will not. That no unqualified offer was made to analyze fertilizers at a charge of \$5 for each analysis will clearly appear from the following passages of the report: "He (the commissioner) thought it probable, however, that the steadily increasing demand for fertilizers in the State, and also for determinations of food products, waters, etc. (italics ours) would carry the number up to 400 or 500." And again, "They added further that should the estimate of the commissioner prove correct and the number of analyses reach 500, a charge of about \$5 for each would amount to \$2,500, a sum possibly sufficient to meet all charges, including," etc. It is evident from this that the committee included under the head of "chemical determinations" were only analyses of "fertilizers" but also of "waters," "food products," ores, mail, etc.

J. M. MCBRYDE,  
JAMES WOODWARD,  
W. B. BURNEY.

Col. Butler then remarks: "This statement leaves no possible doubt as to the meaning of the language used in the language been clouded and confusing instead of being, as it is, perfectly clear, and even though common sense did not at once suggest that it would be absurd to suppose that I could wantonly, and without the slightest pretense of advantage to myself, have rejected a proposition which would have resulted in so considerable a saving to the State and have so strengthened my own position, and that I would have neglected to lay before the board of agriculture so important a proposal, when I knew that three of the members of that board were also members of the board of trustees of the College, from which the proposition is said to have emanated."

Then follows a letter from Professor Woodward to Col. Butler, which is here given in full:

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, S. C., October 25, 1886.  
HON. A. P. BUTLER—My Dear Sir: In response to your request that I give you my recollection as to the points touched on in the interview in November, 1882, between yourself and Prof. McBryde and Burney and myself, I make the following statement. After so many years I, of course, cannot give the language used by myself or others, but only the substance of what was said as well as I can remember. Before speaking of the interview, I may remind you that you had frequently previously spoken to me with reference to the scientific work of your department, and had kindly expressed your wish that I might become formally connected with it. And it gave me pleasure to render you assistance from time to time when you requested it. When I called on you with Prof. McBryde and Burney in November, 1882, it was by invitation of Prof. McBryde, then chairman of the faculty, and as I understood in accordance with the wish of the College board of trustees, though I did not know in what form this wish had been expressed.

At the interview the suggestion was repeated that the College professors might do the scientific work needed by your department, such as chemical analyses, determinations of minerals, plants, etc., testing of seeds, agricultural experiments, etc. I expressed my approval of the suggestion, but at the same time showed that it could not be any part of the duty of the professors as such to do this work, and that it could not be assigned them by the board of trustees; that if they should undertake it, it must be at the request of the board of agriculture made to them as individuals, that they should be paid for such work by the board of agriculture just as if they had no connection with the College; that so far as I was concerned, I would cheerfully continue to do without pay the little I had been doing in the way of making determinations of plants and minerals, but that in the case of chemical analyses, agricultural experiments, etc., where the labor would be considerable, it would be far different; that there, if the board of agriculture should appoint one of the professors to be its chemist, for example, it would

have to pay him just as it would have to pay any one else it might appoint, and that in no sense could it be the College that was doing work for the department. I think I illustrated this point by referring to the case of Prof. White in Georgia, who, I had been informed, held the two wholly independent offices of professor in the State University and State chemist, receiving separate salaries, one from the University and the other from the agricultural department. I might now illustrate by the case of the professor of chemistry in the Charleston Medical College, who at the same time makes chemical analyses for outside parties for pay, with nothing to the College to which he belongs.

As to the cost of chemical analyses, I have invariably declined making any very definite statement. I do not remember distinctly what was said on that point during the interview above referred to; but I suppose the recollection of my colleagues is correct, and that the statement was made as given in the News and Courier of Saturday, and also that I concurred in it. If I did not, I would not be willing to do so now, that is, I think that \$2,500 might be a "sum possibly sufficient to meet all charges for making 500 analyses." It would depend altogether on the nature of the analyses, whether chemical or mineral, etc. Making analyses is not like ploughing or picking cotton; though even in these operations I suppose the number of acres ploughed in a day would depend on the kind of land, and the number of pounds picked would depend on the state of the crop. I could make twenty or thirty of some kinds of analyses in less time than I could make two or three of other kinds. Thus, you see, I could no more tell you the accuracy of my analyses than I could make in a certain time than a lawyer could tell how many legal opinions could be written in a day, or a physician how many visits he could make in a day, or a wood-chopper how many trees he could cut down in a day.

But all this does not interfere with the general accuracy of the suggestion that \$2,500 might be a "sum possibly sufficient" to meet all charges for making five hundred analyses.

Perhaps I can explain this point still more clearly by referring to a card which I received from Charleston on October 1st, in which I read that I saw you this morning. It is Prof. Memminger's "Price List" of fertilizer analyses, and, therefore, applies to the very work your department has to do. I give you prices in full:

Total phosphoric acid (phos. rock, "acid" and "rev.") phos. 50 500 100 300 200 400 600 100 600 1,000 50 30,000  
3 acids (sol. rev. and ins. phos. acids) 15 100  
Ammonia (blood, fish, C. S. meal, etc.) 10 100  
Ammonia (salphates of Am. and nitrate of soda and potash), 5 500  
Potash, K2O 5 500  
The three acids and potash 17 100  
Complete analysis 25 250

I think these prices are fair and moderate. Of course the cost would be somewhat less for a number of analyses or for regular work. Now what would the cost of 500 analyses be according to this list? If "complete analyses" are meant it would be \$12,500; if the determination of "potash" and "total phosphoric acid" it will be \$2,500.

But nothing more can be needed to show that only the vaguest possible statement can be made as to the cost of analyses unless you know exactly what analyses are meant. Yours, sincerely, JAMES WOODWARD.

As to Professor McBryde's remarks in his address before the Legislature, Col. Butler cites the fact that all that was therein stated was that negotiations were in progress—a fact not denied by anybody.

The letter of Col. Butler is a strong paper, and is a sufficient explanation of the conduct of the Board of Agriculture. From Dr. Woodward's statement, it would seem that the estimate of five dollars per band was not intended to cover the cost of a complete analysis, but only to create a fund to pay for experiments and illustrations. Captain Tillman must try again.

Make the Orphan Happy.  
From all over South Carolina and Georgia there is gathered into the Thornwell Orphanage, in Clinton, South Carolina, an orphan household of more than sixty, who are being cared for as Elijah was as the brook Cherith. These are the wards of God's people. If the generous-hearted Christians of this and adjoining States should withdraw their hands, all of these children would speedily lose their opportunity of an education, and would leave this happy country home, where there are not only kindly cared for, but also taught useful manual arts and given an excellent common school education.

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord." But the Lord himself tells us that it is a good thing to give thanks unto Him in feeding the fatherless and relieve the widow. What say the readers of this paper about adopting this method of observing Thanksgiving Day? Send the cloven hoof of corn, or a bag of molasses, or a few dollars to the Thornwell Orphanage, Clinton, S. C. Last year the average of a full year's care of each child, including board, clothing, education and matron's attention, was only \$60 for each child, which is evidence of economy. What gives is well given.

This is the only institution for orphans in South Carolina, outside of Charleston. Though under the care of Presbyterians, it is open to children of all or no denomination.

An Assurance of Inscrutable Integrity.  
The presence of Genl. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., at the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company in entire order, is regarded as a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity. Any advertisement or offer to guarantee any partiality would expose the cloven hoof of corruption. Remember that the next (the 19th Grand Monthly) and the Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing takes place on December 14th, when one of the millions of dollars is being offered to the world, trying to fall into some one's pocket. For any information or prospectus, apply to the Orleans, La. Sure you are right, go ahead!

A FRESH SUPPLY of Northern Apples, Onions and Irish Potatoes, etc., at the lowest prices, at the corner of Cakes and Crackers, and a splendid assortment of Canned Goods.  
Another supply of Bran, Corn, Oats and Lime.  
Remember that our stock of fancy and heavy groceries is complete, and our prices very reasonable.  
Terms—CASH.  
We have purchased the Bar-room lately run by Mr. F. B. B. next to our Grocery, and will keep on hand the finest Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars. The bar is now under the management of Mr. R. H. Simpson, who needs no introduction to the people of Fairfield. Remember us when you want anything in our line, and we will be glad to serve you to the best of our ability, and to the satisfaction of your patronage.  
We respectfully solicit your patronage.  
McCARTHY & CO.

## L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.  
We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.  
J. H. OGLESBY,  
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.  
W. KILBRETH,  
Pres. State National Bank.  
A. EALDWIN,  
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!  
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.  
Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.  
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1893.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never settles or postpones. Look at the following Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 14, 1886.  
Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.  
NOTICE—Tickets are TEN DOLLARS ONLY. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.  
LIST OF PRIZES.  
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000. \$150,000  
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000. 20,000  
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000. 20,000  
4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000. 20,000  
20 PRIZES OF 1,000. 20,000  
50 500. 50,000  
100 300. 30,000  
200 200. 40,000  
600 100. 60,000  
1,000 50. 50,000  
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.  
100 Approximate Prizes of \$200. \$20,000  
100 do 100. 10,000  
100 do 75. 7,500  
2,279 Prizes, amounting to \$322,300  
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For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, New York Exchange, in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed  
M. A. DAUPHIN,  
New Orleans, La.,  
or M. A. DAUPHIN,  
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La., Oct 13

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.  
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 4, 1885.—Eastern Standard Time.  
GOING NORTH.

NO. 53, MAIL AND EXPRESS.  
Leave Augusta.....9.10 a. m.  
Leave W. C. & J. Junction.....1.12 p. m.  
Arrive at Columbia.....1.22 p. m.  
Leave Columbia.....1.32 p. m.  
Leave Killian's.....1.58 p. m.  
Leave Blythewood.....2.02 p. m.  
Leave Ridgeway.....2.34 p. m.  
Leave Simpson's.....2.42 p. m.  
Leave White Oak.....2.52 p. m.  
Leave Woodward's.....3.02 p. m.  
Leave Blackstock.....3.30 p. m.  
Leave Cornwall's.....3.38 p. m.  
Leave Chester.....4.15 p. m.  
Leave Lewis.....4.32 p. m.  
Leave Smith's.....4.40 p. m.  
Leave Rock Hill.....4.56 p. m.  
Leave Fort Mill.....5.20 p. m.  
Arrive at Charleston.....5.30 p. m.  
Arrive at Statesville.....9.35 p. m.  
GOING SOUTH.

NO. 52, MAIL AND EXPRESS.  
Leave Statesville.....7.45 a. m.  
Leave Charlotte.....1.00 p. m.  
Leave Pineville.....1.27 p. m.  
Leave Fort Mill.....1.44 p. m.  
Leave Rock Hill.....2.02 p. m.  
Leave Chester.....2.30 p. m.  
Leave Lewis.....2.30 p. m.  
Leave Smith's.....2.44 p. m.  
Leave Blackstock.....3.12 p. m.  
Leave Woodward's.....3.18 p. m.  
Leave White Oak.....3.30 p. m.  
Leave Wm. Smith's.....3.48 p. m.  
Leave Simpson's.....4.03 p. m.  
Leave Ridgeway.....4.16 p. m.  
Leave Blythewood.....4.32 p. m.  
Leave Killian's.....4.56 p. m.  
Arrive at Columbia.....5.15 p. m.  
Leave Columbia.....5.25 p. m.  
Leave W. C. & J. Junction.....5.37 p. m.  
Arrive at Augusta.....9.35 p. m.  
Connection is now made at Chester (by trains 52 and 53) for Lancaster and intermediate points on C. & E. R. R., and for all points on C. & L. R. R. as far as Newton, N. C.

C. W. CHEARS, Assist. G. P. A.  
G. R. TALLT, Superintendent.  
D. CARDWELL, A. G. P. A.

## THE CELEBRATED NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE.

IT SHINES FOR ALL  
—AND IS—  
The Best and Most Popular Sewing Machine  
ON THE MARKET.  
Note some of its Most Excellent Points  
The Above Cut.  
IT IS FOR SALE AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES BY  
R. W. PHILLIPS,  
Nov 21x6m WINNSBORO, S. C.

Parties indebted to Groeschel & Co. should not miss  
To settle their bills upon their list:  
And if you fall the Sheriff will assist  
To take your name from off their list;  
And next year you will be missed.  
By  
LORD HIGH EXECUTIONER.  
Nov 2  
THIS PAPER may be found on the 1st Oct. P. Howell & Co's Newspaper Company may be made for 12 NEW YORK

NOTICE.  
Parties indebted to Groeschel & Co. should not miss  
To settle their bills upon their list:  
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By  
LORD HIGH EXECUTIONER.  
Nov 2  
THIS PAPER may be found on the 1st Oct. P. Howell & Co's Newspaper Company may be made for 12 NEW YORK

## 1876. 1886. THE BIGGEST SLAUGHTER IN TOWN.

LIQUORS,

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Genuine Imported Holland Gin.

Genuine Imported Port Wine.

Genuine Imported Sherry Wine.

Fine Old Kentucky Belle, Bourbon.

Choice Old Cabinet Rye Whiskey.

The Celebrated "Davy Jones", Bourbon.

Choice Old N. C. Apple Brandy.

Old Sweet Mash Corn Whiskey.

Pure New England Rum.

Pure Blackberry Brandy.

Plantation Rye and Corn Whiskey.

Lager Beer.

Mott's Pure Apple Cider.

Soda Water.

Ginger Ale.

Sassaparilla, Etc.

CASA GOODS, BOTTLED.

Pure Imported Cognac Brandy.

Pure Imported Champagnes.

Pure Imported Port Wines.

Pure Imported Sherry Wine.

Pure Imported Holland Gin.

Pure Imported Gland Ale.

Pure Imported (Stout) Porter.

Pure Imported "Bass" Ale.

Pure Imported Angostura Bitters.

Best Bohemian Export Beer.

Old "Kentucky Belle" Bourbon.

Choice Old Cabinet Rye Whiskey.

Choice Tulu Balsam.

Tulu Rock and Rye.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

Old Rein-leer Claret Wine.

S. R. &amp; J. C. Mott's Pure Apple Cider.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Quaker City Malt Whiskey.

TOBACCO,

CIGARS

AND

CIGARETTES.

Thanking the people of Fairfield for their past patronage, I am now ready to offer or cash a well-selected stock of goods in my line, and will be pleased to have their further patronage.

F. W. HABENICHT.

THE ONLY

Pool &amp; Billiard Parlor

IN WINNSBORO.

F. W. HABENICHT.

PROPRIETOR.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

My Ice House has just been filled with pure clear Lake Ice, which I will sell as low as possible.

F. W. HABENICHT,

July 17x6m PROPRIETOR

AN ORDINANCE

TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR, 1886-87.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Independent and Wardens of the Town of Winnsboro, S. C., in Council met, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the year commencing April 1, 1886, and ending April 1, 1887, a tax for the sums and in the manner hereinafter mentioned shall be raised and paid in the treasury of the said town, for the use and service thereof; that to say: two mills ad valorem upon every dollar of the value of all real and personal property within the